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WITH TWO SUPPLEMENTS SIXPENCE.



FROM ERIN TO OLD ENGLAND: THE QUEEN LANDING AT HOLYHEAD ON HER RETURN JOURNEY FROM IRELAND.

DRAWN BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST, MR. S. BEGG.

On the extreme left is Sir Richard Williams-Durley, Lord Lieutenant of the County of Anglesa.

OUR NOTE BOOK.

BY L. F. AUSTIN.

My American correspondents favour me with copious extracts from the speeches of Mr. Webster Davis, lately a member of Mr. McKinley's Administration. Mr. Davis resigned his office to agitate on behalf of the Boers. This step has elevated him from an insignificant position to a comfortable notoriety, as disinterested as notoriety in American politics can be in the year of a Presidential election. I do not gather from Mr. Davis's speeches that he is a man of original mind. To make out that Mr. Kruger's Republic is akin in principle to the American Republic, you must have some power of invention, and Mr. Davis's invention is very poor. He talks about the "wrecks of proud and haughty nations strewn along the pathway of the centuries," meaning that the British Empire is to go the same road. And why? Because of our systematic "oppression" and "proverbial love of gold." This is what you might expect from an average dry-goods salesman, educated on the ravings of the anti-British Press. Apparently, it is the kind of political intelligence that makes a man Assistant-Secretary of the Interior, and, if he be notorious and persistent enough, may, for aught I know, secure his nomination for something more profitable on his "party ticket."

Our "proverbial love of gold" naturally scandalises an American politician. When the gold-fields were discovered in California, the miners, of course, were mostly British. Americans held disdainfully aloof. A spiritual indifference to lucre is, indeed, a notable trait of the American character. If the truth were known, I daresay it would be found that in 1849 the British Government put in a claim to the Californian gold, and was defeated by the manly spirit of Mr. Davis's grandfather. Anyway, that is just as good history as Mr. Davis's legend about the resolve of the British Government to "obtain control of the richest gold-fields in the world, as it had before secured the richest diamond-fields." The diamond-mines of Kimberley are neither owned nor controlled by the British Government, and that Government can no more seize the Transvaal gold-mines, when the Transvaal is conquered, than it can seize the Capitol at Washington. Mr. Davis either does not know, or has not the honesty to admit, that the gold-mines are private property, chiefly the property of men who live on the Continent of Europe, and are not even British subjects. It is quite impossible, therefore, that the British Government can have embarked on this war with the object Mr. Davis imagines, and the whole foundation of his indictment merely shows his plentiful lack both of sense and candour.

I suppose there are many people in the United States who, simply out of traditional animus against us, greedily swallow this rubbish about British "oppression," British "love of gold," and Mr. Kruger's God-fearing burghers, who want to maintain the independence of a true Republic, and are compared by Mr. Davis to Hofer's Tyrolese. But as Mr. Davis has the courage to assert that England had no more right to interfere with the franchise in the Transvaal than the United States would have to interfere with the franchise in Mexico, let me ask any American reader what he supposes would happen to Mexico if that Republic possessed rich goldfields, a system of government like Mr. Kruger's, and a numerically dominant body of American Outlanders whose capital and industry had made the wealth of the country? Suppose these Outlanders were grossly overtaxed, and denied any voice in the administration, central or municipal; suppose the taxes were applied to the creation of armaments designed to suppress insurrection and to cope with the United States, should the United States intervene. Suppose that Mexico were not independent, but that its foreign relations were wholly controlled by the American Republic, and that even its internal affairs were partly regulated by a Convention with that Republic. And suppose that from the day this Convention was signed the Mexicans had strained every nerve to upset it. Will any American tell me that under such conditions, which are precisely the conditions of the Transvaal, his Government would have tolerated the existence of the Mexican Republic as long as we have tolerated Mr. Kruger?

It is comical to find that the people who ousted Spain from Cuba because of an eyecore of misgovernment at their own doors, are asked by Mr. Davis to blame England for refusing to endure on the borders of her South African colonies a militant and aggressive State which plundered her subjects living under its rule, and spread disaffection among her Dutch colonists who are akin to Mr. Kruger in blood and sentiment. To call the Transvaal a Republic in the American sense is as ignorant as to talk about British "oppression." It is true that we will not let Mr. Kruger, or any other Dutch intriguer, overthrow our supremacy in South Africa. For equally good reasons the North would not let the South break up the American Union. We shall coerce the Boers into submission to the institutions we consider necessary for the development of South Africa, just as the Federals coerced the Confederates into the abandonment of slavery and State independence. If our policy is oppressive, so was that; but every American who is not destitute, as

Mr. Davis is, of an elementary political education, must see that the case for the Transvaal Republic is a good deal weaker than the case for the Southern Confederacy.

Absurd orators who rave against our "love of gold," overlook Mr. Kruger's partiality for that mineral. The Belgian courts are about to try a case which throws a pleasing light on his dealings with European financiers. This action relates to a railway concession which was granted by Mr. Kruger in 1892, after the visit to Pretoria of a well-known Jewish capitalist. The nature of the negotiations is disclosed by the telegrams which the capitalist sent to Paris. They are all instructive, especially the last, which ran thus: "Have squared Kruger for £4000." Mrs. Kruger received a thousand, and other members and pensioners of an illustrious family were not forgotten. Now, there can be no doubt that the average Boer farmer honestly believes himself to be fighting for the independence of his country against grasping capitalists. He has no suspicion that he is really fighting to maintain Mr. Kruger's privilege of pocketing bribes from one set of capitalists while he hurls Biblical wrath at another. That is the whole secret of Republican administration in the Transvaal, which has no more to do with the rights upheld by Hofer's Tyrolese peasants against Napoleon than General Cronje, *alias* McCrone, the descendant of a Galloway cattle-lifter, has to do with the Dutch patriots who baffled Alva.

Some Shakspeare enthusiasts are again pleading for the establishment of a theatre in London which shall give us the Bard, the whole Bard, and nothing but the Bard. One of them, writing in the *Fortnightly Review*, thinks it should be easy to raise a subscription of £10,000 for this laudable purpose. Even if the subscribers, he says, should never see their money again, they would have the reward of virtue and public spirit. This is what Sir Peter Teazle would call a noble sentiment. But to the noble sentiment is attached one condition, which seems to me unreasonable. Suppose I am a modest capitalist, burning to take a humble part in this investment, why should I be warned that Shakspeare must be produced without scenic embellishment? Why is this indispensable to a proper poetical attitude towards the Bard and nothing but the Bard? The *Fortnightly* essayist holds that the true Shakspearean playgoer can supply scenery out of his imagination, and that such an "Empire ballet" as Mr. Tree's production of "A Midsummer Night's Dream" is an offence to Shakspeare's majesty.

Shakspeare was a very keen man of business, who did the best he could with his awkward appliances for scenery, and lamented that he could not do more. On this point his lines about Agincourt are conclusive. He wanted a battle-picture and a stage to set it on, and he had only "some four or five most ragged foils." His theatre was burnt down when cannon were let off in "Henry VIII.," and if it had been thought in his time that cannon should be left to the imagination, they would not have been used. I have not the smallest doubt that, could he see the fairy dances at Her Majesty's, he would delight in the plump little green elves who skip about in the charming woodland scene, and in the ingenious mechanism that enables Puck to vanish into the flies; and he would laugh a great Falstaffian laugh if some anxious disciple should ask him whether such sights were not offensive to a truly poetical mind. I daresay there are people who go to Mr. Tree's theatre to see the dancing fairies and the electric sparks, and have no more sense of poetry than Peter Quince. But that does not prevent me from enjoying the harmony of the poetry and the picture; nor am I to be shamed out of that enjoyment by solemn persons in the *Fortnightly Review*, who are more Shakspearean than Shakspeare.

In another review, not long ago, I read a very foolish article, which strove to show that Sir Henry Irving had overloaded the stage with scenery, so that author and actor were entirely subordinated to the scene-painter and the carpenter. The playgoer who can think only of those useful people and their work when Irving is on the stage must have a taste and discernment which are not intended to be employed in the theatre. Certainly, I cannot enter into the singular mind which imagines that Shakspeare, at Irving's bidding, was also crushed under the weight of scenic decoration. My impressions of the old Lyceum repertory, extending over twenty years, testify to his abounding vitality, and to the reverence, the skill, the intellect and imagination with which he was interpreted. Let us have these qualities in the same proportion in the model Shakspeare theatre, and we need not squabble about the scenery.

True, there is an austerity that nothing can satisfy. A writer in *Blackwood's* attacks the Omar Khayyam Club for taking in vain the name of Edward Fitzgerald. Fitzgerald was not a man for clubs; therefore "respectable men of letters" ought not to drink red wine to his memory in Rupert Street. My good *Maga*, we drink it in Oxford Street; and if, instead of turning up your venerable nose, you will condescend to dip it in our modest tippie, we will convince you that a master of English can be held in honour without any imitation of his unsociable habits.

THE TRANSVAAL WAR REVIEWED.

BY A MILITARY CORRESPONDENT.

The raid of the enemy into the south-eastern corner of the Free State has terminated, and Wepener has been relieved. Happily, the Boers have been prevented from either cutting our lines of communication or from capturing any portion of the Colonial Division, both of which objects were evidently in their minds in carrying out this notable and in some respects very brilliant movement. But we are still seven guns and nearly a thousand prisoners to the bad over the affairs of Koorinspruit and Reddersburg, and the hope that in venturing thus far south the Boers would find themselves caught in a trap, and that it would be possible to repeat to some extent the success achieved at Paardeberg, was not fulfilled. In point of fact, we have been out-generalled, and the enemy has again given us a very striking lesson of what may be done by sheer audacity, coupled with a mobility with which even that of General French's smartly handled squadrons is unable at all times to compete. With the exception of incidental losses sustained before Wepener, and in various actions of a rearguard type, the 8000 Boers who, some days ago, were investing Colonel Dalgety's position, escaped northwards.

It cannot be said that any efforts were wanting on Lord Roberts's part to bring out a wholly satisfactory result. As recorded last week, in addition to the force under General Brabant, which started from Aliwal North on April 14 to relieve Colonel Dalgety, there was in the field another relieving force, under Generals Rundle and Chermise, which was moving eastwards from Reddersburg, and which, on April 21, had come in contact with the enemy at Dewetsdorp. On April 22, again, Lord Roberts had despatched to General Rundle's assistance the Eleventh Division under General Pole-Carew and two brigades of cavalry under General French. On April 23 fresh movements were made eastwards from Bloemfontein. General Ian Hamilton occupying the Waterworks and Maxwell's Brigade seizing the hills covering the bridge over the Modder at Krantz Kraal. On the following day the Ninth Division, under General Colville, moved out in support of Ian Hamilton. There was thus a very large force engaged, partly in converging upon Wepener, and partly in threatening the Boer line of retreat. So far as the relief of Colonel Dalgety was concerned, the steps taken were successful, the Boers retreating northwards on April 25 under General Botha, who had arrived on the scene on April 23, and had realised the necessity of a speedy withdrawal.

But, despite the most strenuous effort, the attempts to head off the retreating enemy were unavailing. Between Thaba N'chu and Dewetsdorp General Botha kept in motion a strong mobile force without transport, which most dexterously contrived to check our advance, and to cover the withdrawal of the Boer main body, wagons and all, to Ladybrand. The manner in which this difficult movement was carried out is worthy of genuine admiration, especially when it is taken into consideration that the British generals who were thus held at arm's length were officers of great experience and ability, and by no means lacking in dash and vigour. From a careful examination it would appear that another twenty-four hours would have made all the difference, and the fact that General Botha should have extricated himself from such a very tight corner by such a narrow margin shows him to be, indeed, a worthy successor of the late "shim" Piet Joubert.

On April 27 General French had joined General Ian Hamilton at Thaba N'chu, and at the time of writing an attempt was being made to drive the Boers from a strong position a little farther to the east. Should this prove successful, as seems probable, the intention appears to be to hold strongly the whole line from Karee, about fifteen miles north of Bloemfontein, to Ladybrand, the intermediate posts being Kral Krantz, the Waterworks, Thaba N'chu, and the Mills on the Leeuw River. When this line has been occupied, and General French's cavalry have had another necessary rest, we may expect to see the advance to Pretoria resumed.

On the Western border there has been no recorded movement, but it is stated on good authority that at last an expedition is about to start from Kimberley for the relief of Mafeking, under command of Sir Archibald Hunter, of Omdurman renown. This tends to dispel the hope, not unreasonably entertained, that Lord Roberts had previously taken steps to rescue Baden-Powell's heroic garrison by a force moving through Barkly West, but it is satisfactory to reflect that any expedition under "Archie" is not likely to let the veldt grow under its feet, or to fail in the accomplishment of its object, however difficult. It is reassuring to learn from Major Baillie that Mafeking was "all right" on April 20: "We can stick to it for two months or more. Nobody minds."

Sir Charles Warren has not gone to Bechuanaland, as at first reported, but has been appointed Military Governor of Griqualand West, in which district he did admirable service some twenty years back. A number of changes in the military staff at the front either have been or are about to be made, among them the appointment of Sir William Nicholson, formerly Military Secretary, to re-organise the transport—a truly tremendous task, but one which may safely be left to the late Sir William Lockhart's right-hand man.

Everything seems to be going well with Sir Frederick Carrington's force, which is being rapidly conveyed by the Beira Railway into Rhodesia. But in this quarter, as elsewhere, news is scarce, which is, doubtless, evidence of all the greater activity. In Natal the situation appears to be precisely what it was three or four weeks ago, with the exception that two brigades—those commanded by Generals Hart and Barton—have been transferred to Cape Colony and the Western Border. The Boers on the Biggarsberg are singularly quiet, but steps have been taken by the enemy to guard the Drakensberg Passes, more especially Van Reenen's and Olivier's Hoek, with mobile forces capable of ready concentration should any one pass be threatened. It will not be surprising if, shortly after Lord Roberts resumes his advance, Van Reenen's sees some pretty stiff fighting.

THE COMING - OF - AGE OF THE GERMAN CROWN PRINCE.



AN IMPERIAL FAMILY GROUP: THE GERMAN EMPEROR AND EMPRESS WITH TWO OF THEIR SONS.



THE GREAT HUNGARIAN REALISTIC PAINTER, MICHAEL MUNKACSY.
Born, October 10, 1844; Died, May 1, 1900.

MAJORITY OF THE GERMAN CROWN PRINCE.

Next Sunday, May 6, the German Crown Prince attains his eighteenth birthday and legal majority. The day will be celebrated with extraordinary rejoicings, and among the ceremonies, one of the most imposing will be that during which the Crown Prince will be invested with the Order of the Garter. At this ceremony the Duke of York will represent the Queen, and will remain in Berlin four days. Prince Frederick William Victor Augustus Ernest was born at the Marmor Palace, near Potsdam, and is

her Majesty's eldest great-grandson and her godchild. He has just completed his course at the great military college of Ploen, and it is not unlikely that, following in the footsteps of his father and grandfather, he will be entered at Bonn University.

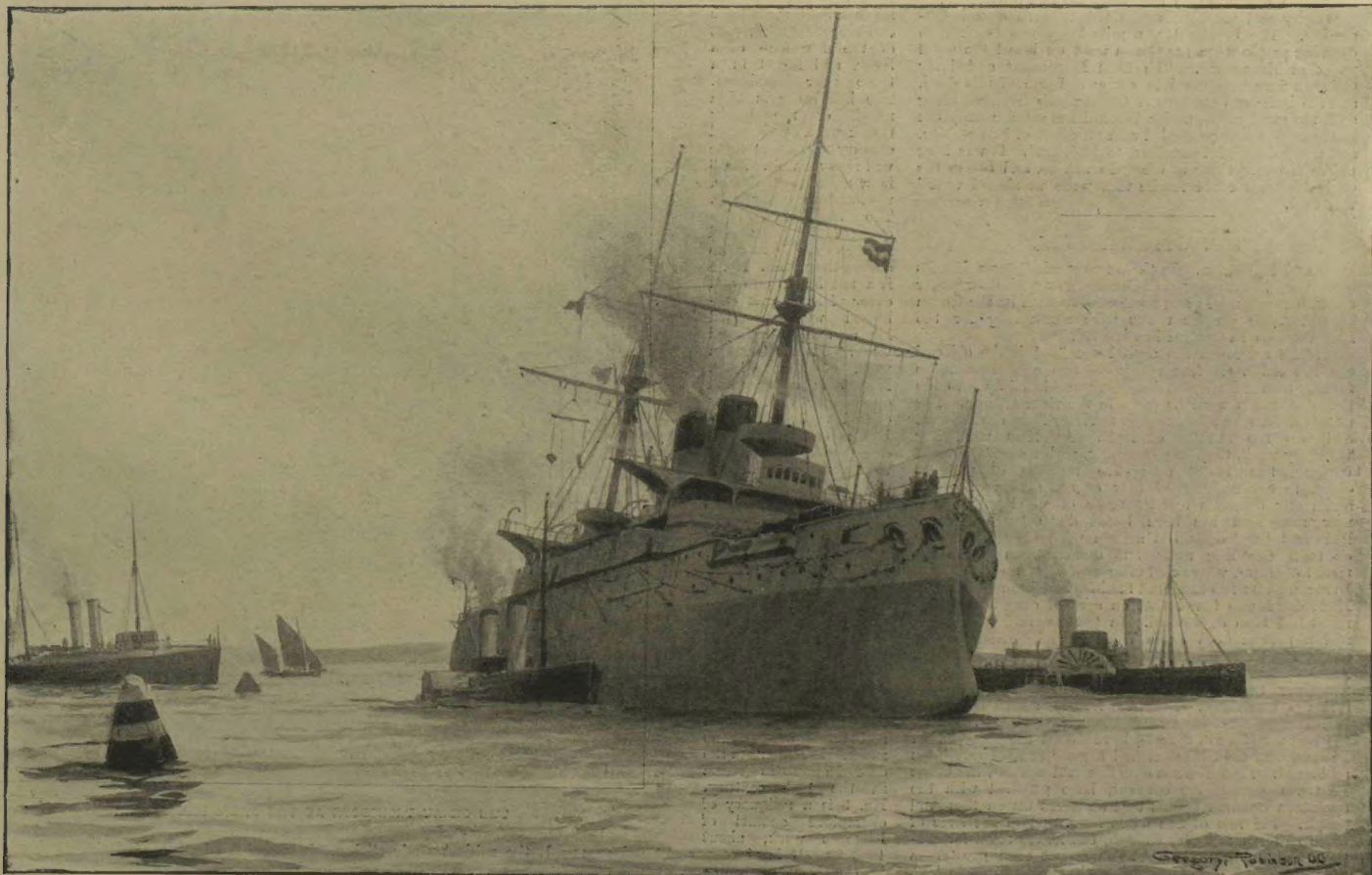
THE LATE MICHAEL MUNKACSY.

Michael Munkacsy, the most eminent of Hungarian painters; died on May 1 at Enderich, near Bonn. For several years he had been afflicted with a mental disorder, and had for a long time been intellectually dead. He was



THE CROWN PRINCE OF GERMANY, WHO ATTAINS HIS
LEGAL MAJORITY ON MAY 6.
Photo, Schaeffer & Richter, Berlin.

born on Oct. 10, 1844, at the village of Munkacs in Hungary, whence he derived his professional name. At ten years of age he was apprenticed to a carpenter, and was treated with great brutality. After a few years his talent for drawing was noted by a portrait-painter named Szamosy, who set him on the way to success. He studied at Buda-Pesth, at Dusseldorf, and at Paris, and at twenty-six achieved his first considerable success with "Le Dernier Jour d'un Condamné." His "Milton Dictating 'Paradise Lost,'" his "Christ before Pilate," his "Calvary," and his "Ecce Homo" were in an ascending scale of merit. Appreciation of his work was popular rather than critical.



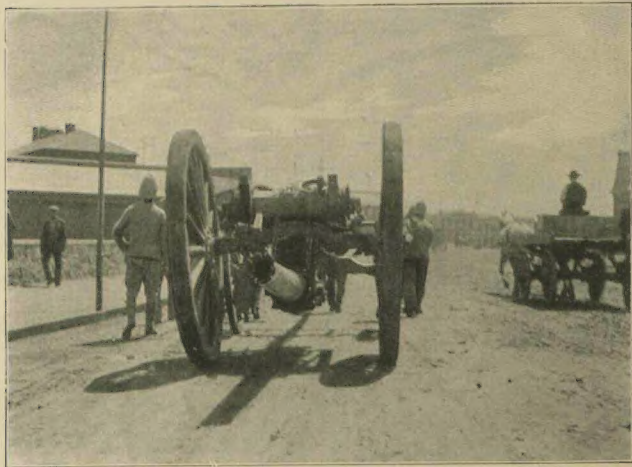
THE NEW JAPANESE BATTLE-SHIP "ASAHI" ASHORE AT SOUTHSEA: THE FIRST WAR-SHIP AGROUND THERE WITHIN LIVING MEMORY.

The "Asahi" is a magnificent vessel of 15,800 tons burden. Her principal dimensions are: Length, 425 ft.; breadth 75 ft. 2½ in. Her armament consists of four 15-in. breechloading guns, mounted in barbette; fourteen 6-in. guns, twenty 12-pounders, besides smaller guns, and she has four submerged torpedo-tubes. Her engines are 15,000-horse power, which will give a speed of 18½ knots. The "Asahi" went aground on April 30, and was floated off next day.

OUR ILLUSTRATIONS.

THE QUEEN'S RETURN.

No hitch or mishap of any sort came to mar the ending of the Queen's visit to Ireland and her return to a well-earned period of comparative rest at Windsor. One of the later drives taken by her Majesty before she left Ireland was that which took her to the doors of Castleknock College, where Father Geoghegan was presented to



THE BRUNT OF THE FRAY: A DAMAGED BRITISH GUN FROM LADYSMITH. Photo. G. Paz on Jan. A Boer shell struck and split the muzzle.

her by the Earl of Denbigh, in the presence of a group of sturdy boys, on whose good looks the Queen offered him a compliment. The ancient castle on the adjacent hill made also a topic of talk—a castle that had centred many a fight, both before and after Edward Bruce captured it in 1316. Among other last doings of the Queen in Ireland may be named her gift of £1000 to the poor of Dublin, her promise of a silver cup to the Corporation as a memento of her visit, and her issue from the Viceregal Lodge of a letter to the Irish people, in which the following passage occurred: "During the three weeks that the Queen has spent in this charming place she has been received by all ranks and creeds with an enthusiasm and an affection which cannot be surpassed. The Queen earnestly prays that goodwill and harmony may prevail among all her people, and that they may be happy and prosperous."

Happy and prosperous was the Queen's own homecoming. The breakwater, a mile long, was black with cheering people when the Queen went on board the royal yacht at Kingstown. The Lord Lieutenant and Lady Cadogan were summoned to say good-bye, and this done, and the Duke and Duchess of Connaught's farewells being said, the royal yacht, under Admiral Fullerton, slowly left her moorings, and proceeded with an escort of battle-ships, and under delightful sunshine, to Holyhead. It was long before the last cheer was heard on shore, and before the excited crowds could realise that "the wonderful visit" was over.

THE OTTAWA FIRE.

Logs and legislation. In these two words Ottawa has its explanation. The capital of Canada is its capital for rather freakish reasons. It was nominated as such by the Queen herself, when greater towns were clamouring for the honour which Federation has created.

Hull, from which the capital was fired, is the older of the two cities. A hundred years ago a Massachusetts farmer, named Philemon Wright, "trekked" up into the northern forests until he came to the river Ottawa. For twenty dollars he bought a fair territory from the Indians, and was the founder of Hull. At Hull until last Thursday week, the Eddy Company, with its two thousand workers, turned out thirty-five millions of matches daily, to say nothing of fifty or sixty tons of paper and many domestic articles made of wood-pulp. The new fire—Hull has been burnt down twice before—had small beginnings, but a high wind blew the sparks on to surrounding roofs, and carried them across the river to Ottawa, where roof after roof shot up into flame. In seven hours two thousand families had been burnt out. Next day it was found that an area of over five square miles had been devastated. In Ottawa, Dalhousie Ward and a portion of Victoria Ward have been destroyed—nearly two thousand dwellings, factories, mills and stores. All the property of the Canadian Pacific Railway has gone, including the Union Station, the Goods Department, and the coal-sheds. Beautiful houses, such as those of Mr. Foster, ex-Minister of Finance, and Mr. Booth, the Lumber King of Canada, have shared the general fate. In Hull only the Cathedral and a score or so of dwellings still stood. Half-a-dozen churches and schools, the Court House, the gaol, the convent, have perished with the seventeen hundred houses that sheltered fifteen thousand people. The loss of five adult lives, and of the lives of three children, is heavy enough, but leaves room for surprise and thankfulness that it was not even greater—a point as to which the Queen showed special solicitude in a telegram of condolence sent to Lord Minto. Relief Funds have instantly been formed, not only in Canada, but in England and elsewhere, in order to bring relief to the homeless sufferers, and, meanwhile, the Insurance Companies have to consider claims that cover about one-fifth part of the damage, that is roughly estimated as amounting to over £3,000,000.

OUR WAR PICTURES.

The war interest of the week has largely centred in debates at Westminster; and the Koon Spruit ambulance, of which we give illustrations, has not escaped a share of desultory Parliamentary criticism. Our Artist has shown the dramatic moment of the saving of the guns of Q Battery, Royal Horse Artillery. There are moments when the acme of courage is reached by a retreat, and one of these is when the saving of the guns is in question. To stand to your guns is to do what is proverbially British; but to retire with your guns

is sometimes as daring a deed. At Koon Spruit the English were awakened when day broke by shells dropping around them. Four hundred yards off was the drift, over which the convoy had already passed. The guns went down, and the Boers swarmed about them. Horses were shot; of some of the companies, nearly all the gunners fell. Yet somehow or other, not without deeds that the Victoria Cross is to commemorate, five guns were saved.

The sketches of South African Light Horse at work and at play present a study in contrasts; and the picture of General Cronjé, his family, and his staff, on board the cutter of H.M.S. *Doris*, and under the care of an armed guard—that, too, is a medley of contrasts which may well be left to the meditation of the reader.

THE WADDESDON BEQUEST.

The Waddesdon collection, left by the late Baron Ferdinand de Rothschild to the British Museum, has been admirably catalogued and described by the Department of Medieval Antiquities in the Museum. The collection includes magnificent tazzas and gold-plate hanaps and cups, vases of rock crystal and chalcedony, cups of onyx, lapis lazuli, and bloodstone, drinking-cups, flagons, and ewers of marvellously chased plate. The collection of jewels is exceedingly interesting; some of them, Mr. Read thinks comparable with those in the Reiche Kapelle at Munich. Many of these jewels are historic, notably one with James I. and George Heriot, and another with Don John of Austria. Those we have illustrated on another page consist of—Nos. 1 and 2, a pair of noble Greek medallions and rings, forming part of the furniture of a litter, and found in a tomb near Trebizond. The heads are in high relief, of the lovely Greek work of the third century B.C. These alone will repay a visit. No. 3 is a nautilus-shell cup, mounted in silver-gilt. The shell has been engraved in china, and represents dragons among the clouds. No. 4 is a tall hanap cup and cover of silver-gilt embossed with polished lobes amidst chased work. It is German work of about 1600. No. 5 is a mounted ostrich-egg cup, boldly chased and gilt. The bands containing the egg are chased with masks and arabesques of great vigour and quality. No. 6 is a rock crystal cup and cover, engraved with the Triumph of Galatea. No. 7 is a marvel indeed. The vase is antique Roman—it is of chalcedony, or onyx, of a deep honey-colour. No. 8 is a bold, grotesquely designed door-knocker of bronze, formed of two satyrs on dolphins. Above is a Medusa head, and below a grotesque mask. It came from the door of a house in Brescia in the 16th century. No. 9 is a reliquary of champlevé enamel of Limoges work, about 1280-90. It is of copper-gilt and engraved, the subject is the Martyrdom of St. Valérie. No. 10, a jewel pendant of gold, is of true Renaissance semi-grotesque character. No. 11 is the famous Lyte Jewel, an oval miniature in gold case set with twenty-five square-table diamonds and four rose diamonds. The frame is brilliantly and vividly enamelled. Within is a small portrait of James I., probably painted by Nicholas Hilliard. The cover has the monogram "J.R." It is 3½ in. high, of

English work about 1610. It was given by the King to Thomas Lyte, of Somerset. It came from the Hamilton Palace collection. The money value of this splendid bequest can hardly be estimated. Each example was bought by the generous donor without consideration of cost. By his gift to the nation, Baron Ferdinand de Rothschild has raised a monument to himself which at once manifests his admirable taste and no less admirable generosity.

ACCIDENT AT THE PARIS EXHIBITION.

Last Sunday, April 29, a serious disaster occurred at the Paris Exhibition. A foot-bridge constructed of wood and plaster, which connected the Globe Céleste with the rest of the Exhibition, collapsed, killing ten people and injuring fifty. The Globe Céleste stands at the farthest corner of the Champ de Mars towards the Seine. Monsieur Picard, the Commissary-General of the Exhibition, has repudiated all responsibility in the matter, saying that the bridge was in the hands of the Municipality.

THE GREAT PARIS TELESCOPE.

The great telescope at the Paris Exhibition, about which so much has been heard, is now almost completed, and some very successful experiments have been conducted in the observation of the sun. The flame protuberances hitherto observed only on the edge of the sun were clearly visible on the disc itself. Theoretically the instrument should display an image of the moon at an apparent average distance of about forty miles. The telescope is a bold attempt to solve problems that have puzzled humanity since the beginning of time, and it is certain to attract as much attention as any of the wonders to be shown in Paris during the next six months.

After this week the *Spear* will be incorporated with the *Sketch*. There are many reasons why this is advisable. The proprietors have fairly tested the public pulse as to the necessity for an additional high-class weekly paper, and it seems to them that the public are exceedingly well supplied by the older and longer established illustrated journals. They could, if they wished, show printers' certificates proving that the number printed of the *Spear* has been unusually large, in some cases exceeding 70,000 copies a week; but the fact is that, with a new journal, the number printed conveys no indication as to the number sold. It is this knowledge, no doubt, that has induced most of the leading advertisers, who are thoroughly alive to their own interests, to support in preference the older established illustrated journals, whose assured position enables them to regulate their output with greater nicety. In the case of these papers unsold and gratis copies are, of course, of little use as a medium for



THE GREAT TELESCOPE AT THE PARIS EXHIBITION. The *Spear* is on.

advertising. Many of the features of the *Spear*, however, have been so interesting and novel that the incorporation of them in the *Sketch* must add greatly to the brightness and attractiveness, and consequently to the circulation, of that popular journal. Of the features transferred may be mentioned especially the universally admired Rembrandt Supplements, the next of which will shortly be given away with the *Sketch*. The date of its publication will be announced in that journal.

PERSONAL.

There was an Imperial ring in the excellent speeches at the dinner of the British Empire League last Monday that faithfully echoed the voice of the country. Quite a demonstration of affection and hearty loyalty greeted the Prince of Wales on rising to return thanks for the toast of his health, proposed in exceptionally feeling terms by the Duke of Devonshire; and his Royal Highness made it clear that he warmly appreciated this ebullition of sympathy with him in his narrow escape from the bullet of a would-be assassin. It should be added that the patriotic addresses of Lord Salisbury and Mr. Chamberlain proved anew that the Prime Minister and the Colonial Secretary may be relied upon to do all in their power to foster that strong attachment of the Colonies to the Motherland which has been illustrated so practically on the battle-fields of South Africa.

Major Rasch is anxious to have stricter regulations for the admission of strangers to the House of Commons. This zeal is inspired by the acidulated report of a visit paid to the Strangers' Gallery by Count Sternberg.

Lieutenant-Colonel John Spencer Ewart, who has lately been promoted from Brigade Major of the Highland

Brigade to be Assistant-Adjutant-General of the Ninth Division now at Bloemfontein, is the eldest son of General Sir John Ewart, K.C.B., of Craigeleuch, Dumfriesshire. He passed first out of Sandhurst in July 1881, and in 1882 was present with the Cameron Highlanders at the Battle of Tel-el-Kebir. In 1884-85-86 he took part in the operations on the Nile, and the actions at Kashi and Ginnis, as Adjutant of the regiment. For his services he was mentioned in despatches, and received the Fifth Class of the Medjidieh. He was also in the Nile Expedition of 1898, and was present at the battle of Khartoum, when he was again mentioned in despatches, and received the brevet rank of Lieutenant-Colonel. For some years he was Assistant Military Secretary at Malta. He has since been employed on the Staff in the Western District at home, and as Commandant at East London, until selected by the late Major-General Wauchope to be his Brigade-Major. He was present at Magersfontein.

Mr. J. M. Barrie has withdrawn his candidature for Edinburgh University. It would be a distinction for the University to be represented in Parliament by Mr. Barrie; but what ambition that novelist can have for political life is not so clear. Perhaps Mr. Barrie is consumed by a desire to serve his country by sitting on Scotch Parliamentary Committees. He would not find his fellow-members so entertaining as the elders in "The Little Minister."

Colonel Dalgety, the hero of Wepener and other brilliant incidents of the war, began his career as an officer in her Majesty's Army. In 1876, however, he retired, and went to South Africa, where he joined the Cape Mounted Rifles. He took part in the Gaika and Galeka Wars, the second attack on Morosi's Mountain, the Basuto War, and the Bechuanaland Expedition of 1897. Hence his record in South Africa is a long one. That he is a Cape Mounted Rifleman is tantamount to saying that he is a first-rate scout, a first-rate rider, and a first-rate soldier, for no trooper is retained in the corps who falls below a certain standard of excellence. This standard, known of the Boers and Colonial Mounted Police, is unknown at Pall Mall. For the past four years Colonel Dalgety has been in command of the Cape Mounted Rifles, which, owing to the "neutral" attitude of the Cape Government, took no part in the war until it was well advanced. He first attracted public notice by his clever manoeuvring in the Stormberg region, which led to the first occupation of Dordrecht. The defence of Wepener, that checked the march of the Boers southward, is his latest exploit. For nearly three weeks he held the enemy at bay with their own tactics, they, the while, being under the impression that they were fighting General Brabant's whole brigade. Curiously enough, Colonel Dalgety is the only Colonial officer at the front who is persistently mistaken for some one else. His name is variously written as Captain, Major, or Colonel, sometimes with a double "t" and sometimes not; and all the portraits of him which have hitherto appeared in illustrated papers are portraits of an officer in the Regular army.

Sir John Bridge, who died on April 26 after a few weeks' illness, had retired from the post of Chief

Magistrate at Bow Street only last year. Sir John was born in 1824, and was educated at Trinity College, Oxford. In 1850 he was called to the Bar at the Inner Temple, and joined the Home Circuit. His abilities soon won recognition, and he acquired a good practice. His career as an advocate gave every promise of being distinguished, but in 1872 he was called to the Bench, and was appointed to the Hammersmith and Wandsworth Police-court. He afterwards served at Southwark, and was finally transferred to Bow Street, where he conducted the preliminary proceedings of some famous trials. Among the most remarkable criminals who came before Sir John Bridge were Jabez Balfour, Lord William Neville, and Mrs. Nicholls; but by far the most famous case with which Sir John had to deal was that of Dr. Jameson, Sir John Willoughby, and the other raiders. In the discharge of his official duties he was courteous and considerate, but without any relaxation of that firmness which is the salt of a magistrate's character, and which saves him from the reproach of being easy-going.

Colonel Sir Francis Arthur Marindin, senior Inspecting Officer of Railways for the Board of Trade, who died

on April 21, was a native of Weymouth. From 1860 to 1863 he was aide-de-camp and private secretary to Sir William Stevenson, Governor of Mauritius. During his period of office under Sir William he was employed in Madagascar on special service. He was afterwards Adjutant at the Chatham School of Military Engineering, and after leaving his Staff appointment he joined the Board of Trade in 1877. In his civil post Sir Francis did a great deal of excellent work in exposing the iniquitous system of overworking railway employés, and in pointing out the necessity for a combination of mechanical and electrical appliances in signals and points. Colonel Marindin was created a K.C.M.G. in 1897.

Sir William Muir carries his years so well, still taking his daily ride on horseback and cycle exercise, that it is inexplicable how "Filomena" came to make the regrettable mistake that he was retiring from the Principality of Edinburgh University. We are sorry the error was committed by our generally well-informed contributor, yet glad of the opportunity of expressing our pleasure at knowing that Sir William Muir, notwithstanding his advanced years, is in the full and active possession of his mental and physical powers.

The Victoria Cross has been conferred upon Major W. Bartie, of the Royal Army Medical Corps, for his distinguished gallantry at the battle of Colenso. When the wounded of the 14th and 66th Batteries were lying in an advanced donga, without medical attendance, Major Bartie, on receiving notice of their plight, rode under heavy fire to their assistance. He attended to all the wounded, going from place to place at the imminent peril of his life, for a heavy rifle-fire assailed anyone who showed himself even for a moment. Later in the day, Major Bartie went out again under fire with Captain Congreve to bring in Lieutenant Roberts, who was lying wounded on the field. Major Bartie had already seen active service. In Crete he was Senior Medical Officer to the British force of occupation, and was decorated with the C.M.G. for his services.

Mr. Labouchere has again delivered his soul against the Uganda Railway. That project will cost a good deal more than the money originally voted for it. But what distresses Mr. Labouchere most is the prospect that the workmen engaged in making the line may be eaten by lions. Mr. Labouchere has a dread of lions, especially the British Lion, whose claws he would like to extract.

It is not true that the Duke of Teck was responsible for the capture of the British convoy in the ambushade at Koon Spruit. Nor is it true that General Gatacre was responsible for the disaster at Reddersburg. He did not send the Irish Rifles on a roving expedition without artillery, but protested against the whole expedition.

The Netherlands Minister of Foreign Affairs has done his best for the Boer delegates. He sent a circular to the Powers suggesting intervention, and received a polite negative from all of them. The delegates then saw that the game was up in Europe, and decided to sail for America. They will do no good there. Mr. McKinley made one unlucky suggestion of mediation, and is not likely to repeat it.

Major-General Charles Tucker, commanding the Seventh Division in South Africa, was born in 1838. He

saw his first war service in the Bhootan Expedition, for which he was decorated with the medal and clasp. From 1878 to 1879 he served in South Africa, his conduct winning him a mention in despatches, the South African medal with clasp, and a C.B. From 1895 until he was summoned again to active service in South Africa, General Tucker was in command of the Secunderabad district. He was formerly attached to the 22nd Foot. In 1896 he received the good-service pension for "distinguished and meritorious service," and was awarded the Jubilee medal in 1897.

Mr. Kipling's "Stalky and Co." is severely reprobated by head masters. One of them attributes its influence to the spirit of insubordination which is said to be growing in schools. Perhaps the head masters will wait on Mr. Kipling in a body, and beg him to write another story to counteract the mischief done by "Stalky." That is the only way in which anything effectual can be done.

The Ameer is reported to be restless. He has issued a statement of his injuries, from which it appears that the Indian Government treats him "imperiously." He is still our staunch friend, but complains that, although the Russians are approaching his frontier, the Indian Government does not give him evidence of its resolve to protect him. That resolve is plain enough to St. Petersburg, if not to Cabul. But the Ameer has always been a little fidgety.

The Very Rev. Joseph Geoghegan, the President of Castleknock College, visited by the Queen, is one of the most

respected priests in Ireland. Castleknock, too, is a famous old school, and its President was able to name to her Majesty the present Lord Chief Justice of England as an old boy. Castleknock takes its name from an ancient castle on a hill hard by the College, which the Queen looked at with the more interest when the President told her that it was once the residence of her predecessor—the monarch of Ireland. So long an interval has elapsed since the Queen's former visit that few priests in Ireland can say they have received her and had audience with her. Father Geoghegan is, no doubt, very proud to be one of that strictly limited number.

The Spion Kop despatches are to be discussed in the House of Commons this week. Mr. James Lowther, in a spirit of irony, put down a blocking motion to postpone discussion till May 22. He did this simply in order to illustrate the evil of blocking motions. But in this case blocking is no good, as the question can be raised in Supply on the salary of the Secretary for War.

A clerical journal in France, one of the offshoots of *La Croix*, has informed its readers that in English schools the greatest pains are taken to excite hatred of the French. A school atlas is used dated 1910, showing that France by that time is to be partitioned among England, Germany, and Italy. Needless to say that, when invited to give its authority for this atlas, the clerical journal made no answer.



Photo. Russell.
THE LATE SIR JOHN BRIDGE.



Photo. Mout and For.
LIEUTENANT-COLONEL J. SPENCER EWART.
A.A.G. of the Ninth Division.



Photo. Hestley, Quebec.
COLONEL DALGETY,
The Defender of Wepener.



Photo. Mout and For.
THE LATE COLONEL SIR FRANCIS MARINDIN.



Photo. G. C. Smith, Glasgow.
MAJOR WILLIAM BARTIE, V.C.,
Royal Army Medical Corps.



Photo. J. A. D. Dyer, Ben'g.
MAJOR-GENERAL CHARLES TUCKER,
Commanding the Seventh Division.



THE VERY REV. JOSEPH GEOGHEGAN,
President of Castleknock College.



THE FATAL ACCIDENT AT THE PARIS EXHIBITION: RUINS OF THE FOOT-BRIDGE WHICH COLLAPSED ON APRIL 29.

In the background is the Celestial Globe, to which the foot-bridge led.

SOUTH AFRICAN LIGHT HORSE AT WORK AND PLAY.

Drawings by our Special Artist, Mr. F. A. Stewart.



AN AFFAIR OF OUTPOSTS: SOUTH AFRICAN LIGHT HORSE DRIVING OFF THE ENEMY'S SCOUTS AND CAPTURING A PRISONER.

The affair took place in the direction of Van Buren's Pass. The Boer, having had his horse shot under him, was unable to get away with the rest, and calmly gave himself up.—NOTE BY MR. STEWART.



SOUTH AFRICAN LIGHT HORSE SPORTS ON MARCH 31: FIVE FURLONGS SCURRY, OPEN TO OFFICERS OF 3RD MOUNTED BRIGADE.

Captain Murray, who is attached to Lord Dundonald's Staff, won with a fine piece of riding, shooting ahead within a few yards of the post; Captain Stuart came in second.



BOER AMBUSCADE AT KOORN SPRUIT: THE BOERS FIRING ON THE HOSPITAL WAGONS.

Facsimile of Sketch by our Special Artist, Mr. Melton Prior.



Alfred Milner at Bloemfontein
S. A. State.

ARRIVAL OF SIR ALFRED MILNER AT BLOEMFONTEIN RAILWAY STATION.

Illustration drawn by our Special Artist, Mr. Melton Prior.



BOER AMBUSCADE AT KOORN SPRUIT.

Facsimile of Sketch by our Special Artist, Mr. Melton Prior.

GENERAL AND MRS. CRONJE LEAVING THE "DORIS."



CRONJE, HIS WIFE, SON, AND STAFF CONVEYED TO THE TRANSPORT "MILWAUKEE" IN THE ARMED CUTTER OF H.M.S. "DORIS."

From Photographs.

THE CAMPAIGN FROM THE BOER SIDE.

Photographs supplied by Mr. J. Bourca.



A BOER COMMANDO CROSSING THE TUGELA; BRITISH PRISONERS WADING.

The prisoners were taken at the battle of Colenso.



GRILLED STEAK À LA BOER.

CASTLEKNOCK.



THE QUEEN'S VISIT TO CASTLEKNOCK COLLEGE.

From Sketches by our Special Artist, Mr. S. Degg.



DEPARTURE OF THE QUEEN FROM KINGSTOWN: THE LORD LIEUTENANT TAKING LEAVE OF HER MAJESTY ON BOARD THE ROYAL YACHT "VICTORIA AND ALBERT."

DRAWN BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST, MR. S. BRON.

After talking with the Queen a few minutes, the Lord Lieutenant knelt down and kissed her hand. When the other visitors had also taken leave, the Queen went down into the cabin to lunch.



A SUCCESSFUL RAID.

DRAWN BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST, MR. F. A. STEWART.

Some Imperial Guides raided a suspected Dutch farm within four miles of Van Reenen's Pass, catching two out of four Boers, one of whom was quite a boy. They also brought in a few horses and cattle.

THE BOER IN Durance AT CAPE TOWN.

Photographs by Horace W. Nicholls, Johannesburg.



PRISONERS PLAYING FOOTBALL AND QUOITS IN THE RECREATION-GROUND.



THE PRISONERS' GUARD.



THE BOER AMBUSCADE AT KOORN SPRUIT: THE HEROIC ACTION OF THE ROYAL HORSE ARTILLERY SAVES THE SITUATION.

Facsimile of Sketch by our Special Artist, Mr. Melton Prior.

THE BOER IN Durance AT CAPETOWN

Illustrated by J. H. M. de la Rive



PRISONERS TAKING EXERCISE IN THE PRISON YARD.



PRISONERS FETCHING THEIR TEA.



PRISONERS UNDER ESCORT BRINGING THEIR RATIONS INTO THE PRISON YARD.

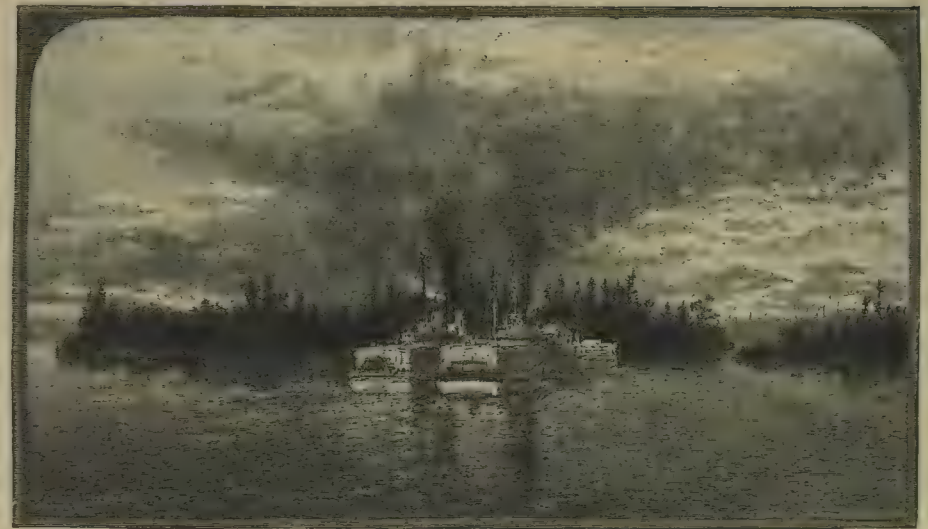


VISITING DAY AT THE PRISON: VISITORS WAITING THEIR TURN.

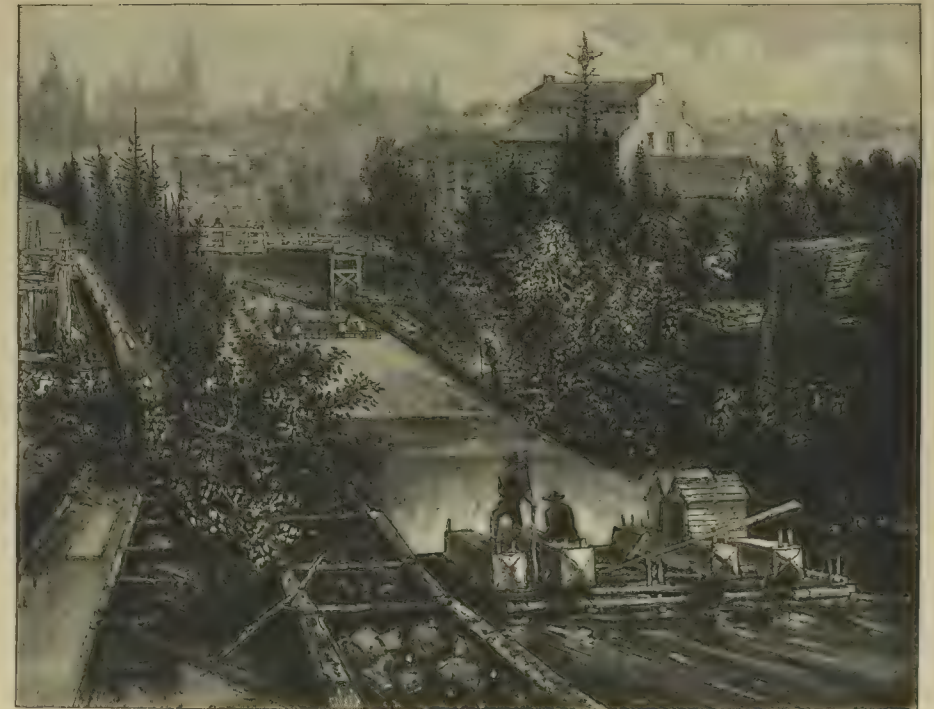
The well-laden baskets carried by the soldiers have been brought in by the wife of a wealthy prisoner.



CHAUDIERE FALLS AND SUSPENSION BRIDGE.



A TOW OF LUMBER-BARGES.



CRIB OF TIMBER RUNNING THE SLIDE.



THE PRINCESS VISTA.



A FIRST GLIMPSE OF OTTAWA.

THE GREAT FIRE AT OTTAWA: SCENES IN THE CANADIAN LEGISLATIVE CAPITAL.



ASSEMBLY OUTSIDE THE TOWN HALL, CAPE TOWN, AT WHICH THE RESOLUTION WAS PASSED IN FAVOUR OF ANNEXING THE BOER REPUBLICS.

Photograph supplied by the "Cape Times," Limited.

LADIES' PAGE.

The issue of the royal edict that the daughters of the Duke and Duchess of Fife shall be entitled to succeed to the title of their father, in the event of no sons being hereafter born to the Duke and his royal wife, will surprise some people, who would have taken it to be a matter of course that this would happen, just as the throne passes to female heirs in default of any male immediate offspring of the existing holder. The Queen, as we all know, succeeded because she was the only child of an elder son of George III., while two of his younger sons still actually survived, the Duke of Cumberland—who then became King of Hanover—and the Duke of Sussex. Had the throne been a peerage, in all probability the Queen would have been passed over; for most peerages are now made to descend to male heirs only; and even in the case of the Duke of Fife the Queen does not now place her great-granddaughter on the same footing as her Majesty was in her own succession, but confines the Fife Dukedom to heirs male of the female successor to the present Duke. It is a very curious fact, however, that in feudal times, when personal service in the field was demanded from lords, a peerage was very generally made to descend to female in default of male heirs; while in these quieter days, when no serious duty is required from a peer that a lady cannot perform, it is most unusual to have a peerage drawn to descend to a daughter in default of sons. One of the few exceptions of recent times is the peerage of Lord Wolsley, which is specially conferred so as to descend to his daughter and only child. Will the step in the peerage that Lord Roberts will undoubtedly receive be likewise made to descend to his daughter, now that, unhappily, the illustrious soldier has lost his only son, so gloriously but so sadly?

By a coincidence, at the same time that the change in the Fife peerage is announced, the marriage has taken place of the holder of a title that descends through women. The Earl of Rothes has married Miss Dyer-Edwards. The peerage is a very old one, for one of its holders was killed at Flodden in 1513; but it was not made to descend to daughters till the time of the civil wars in Great Britain, when the right to transmit it to his daughter and her heirs, male or female, was given to the King's faithful servant, the then Earl, who carried the Sword of State when Charles II. was crowned by the Scotch, and otherwise gave all the aid that he could to the Stuart cause. The reward that he asked for his loyalty was that his own child, though a girl, might succeed him. The daughter became the wife of an Earl (Haddington), and by the marriage contract her own Barony went to her eldest son and the father's to the second son. Again and again—I think five times in the two hundred years or so that have since elapsed—the title of Rothes has gone to a female heir, and from her to her eldest son. The present Earl is the heir of his grandmother, and she herself took the position as heiress through her mother, who was Countess in her own right in the days of the Regency. Lord Rothes's bride wears the traditional white satin, made Princess fashion, front and bodice quite covered with old Brussels lace. Her bridesmaids were also in white, their gowns being of crêpe-de-Chine with lace entredoux, and having fichus caught up with a bow and finished by very long ends of ribbon in the family tartan—the Leslie; black hats trimmed with black and white feathers, and bouquets of red carnations and forced white heather tied up with the tartan ribbon, completed a pretty picture.

Fully as interesting to many as any peer's wedding will be that of the charming contralto Miss Clara Butt, whose engagement is announced to Mr. Kemmerley Rumford, the baritone singer. The marriage is to take place immediately after Miss Butt has sung at the Handel Festival, for that important musical event is due again this summer at the Crystal Palace. Miss Butt is the most distinguished pupil that the Royal College of Music can yet count among many good musicians trained there. Women artists are not denied honour in "the City." Some women's pictures are included in the loan collection at the Guildhall. Miss Ethel Wright's important "Mistletoe Bough"—the ill-fated bride nearing her tragic imprisonment in the old oak chest—is there prominently placed; while Mrs. Henrietta Rae is very busy over the commission with which she has been honoured of painting a picture to fill one of the panels of the Royal Exchange.

Ethereal Court gowns are more than ever the rage for next week's Drawing-Room. Lace as *tablier* or as *train* is to be much in evidence, but gauzes and chiffoneries of every style and title will figure beside or beneath the lace. An exquisite gown is in a brocade of Pompadour mixture,

the pink in the form of tiny moss-roses on a pale blue satin ground. The train thus foundationed is adorned with a deep flounce of yellowed Brussels lace of great antiquity, pleated on gracefully and held at intervals with clusters of blue and pink hydrangeas—the flower of the season. The petticoat is of cream satin covered with one fold of mousseline-de-soie, a deep frill of the same footing it, and this is overhung by a somewhat narrower but still wide flounce of lace. The bodice is in brocade with lace vest, and rosettes of turquoise blue satin at the bust, while the only semblance of sleeves is to be a diamond collet necklace fastened over one shoulder and a trail of hydrangeas over the other, with a little lace carelessly thrown beneath in each case. Another dress will display a train of painted crêpe-de-Chine, one of the newest of all novelties; the pattern is little comets in blue on the cream ground. This scheme of colour is repeated in the rest of the dress, for the bodice is of cream satin, with a bolero of blue satin draped with the painted crêpe, and the petticoat is blue mousseline-de-soie, on which a creamy flounce of lace is draped by the aid of clusters of blue hyacinth and cream ostrich-tips. Another lovely gown in course of preparation as I write is in mauve mousseline-de-soie over glacé silk for the train, the final draping being a Malines lace shawl that almost covers the back and sides of the mousseline. The petticoat is also of mauve muslin, but accordion-pleated from waist to hem, and trimmed down the centre with sequined true-lovers' knots alternating with diamond-shaped motifs

accessories, of course. A lace cover can be made removable from one to another frame, so that the lining can be varied in colour according to the gown in wear; but I do not know that there is much advantage in it, as a second lining and frame are almost as costly as the whole thing. Two guineas will purchase a very nice lace-covered parasol with a thin silk lining of any colour; pale blue or rose pink are charming in effect if a dress that will go with these colours is possessed in the wardrobe. A non-committal lining is a cream or *écru* silk, or even a definite yellow, as all these can be used with almost every dress. A cover of black lace over white satin is also a useful combination.

Empire modes will gain ground slowly, if at all, in this country; in Paris they are already adopted, but with the modifications that the French taste knows how to make to the fashion of the moment's demands. It is Nineteen Hundred's Empire fashion and not Eighteen Hundred's. In mantles it is particularly seen in Paris: the yoke is of a firm material, trimmed across under the bust, and thence a deep fall of lace or pleated chiffon is arranged to give the characteristic look. In dresses, a method of producing the Empire effect is to have a very short bolero, with the skirt shaped into the waist but continued up beyond it, and drawn high in a point in the centre. In such a way was made a dress shown me as a Paris model at a London house. The material was biscuit-coloured cloth, made with a short bolero, the skirt drawn up to a point in front as just described, under a yoke of white silk muslin trimmed with lace "medallion" insertion through the interstices of which a row of black velvet ribbon was drawn, finished at the throat with a wide Empire bow of silk muslin drawn at the centre through a diamond slide. Diamonds are as fashionable a finish as ever, by the way, and the Parisian Diamond Company's charming imitations are used in preference to exposing the real gems to the chances of loss that everyday dresses must encounter. A Parisian diamond buckle in a good old design is as real a thing of beauty as the most exacting taste can desire.

Our Illustrations show light cloth spring gowns. The one with a deep coat is trimmed with an appliqué of silk braid or cut-out cloth, and jet studs; the vest and the under-cuff to the original sleeve are of pleated white silk muslin. The hat has a jet-covered brim and a bow of muslin and lace. The other dress is in a light material, such as voile, and is trimmed with white lace, having a folded waist-belt high enough to approach the Empire style. The picture-hat in this case is of white chiffon, with ostrich plumes.

The Committee of the Orphan Working School has been authorised by the Governors of that excellent charity to admit without election six children whose fathers have fallen in the war. A child costs in the charity's school £26 per annum; so that the total cost of these children to the Orphan Working School will amount in round figures to £1092.

A wonderful testimony to the strength and good workmanship of Benson's "Ludgate watch" comes to hand from the seat of war. Colour-Sergeant W. Pryce, 2nd Battalion Gordon Highlanders, writes that he carried the "Ludgate watch" in the left breast-pocket of his khaki jacket, and during an engagement he was seriously wounded by a splintered bullet, the watch being struck by several splinters, which pierced the outer case and dented the inner. Nevertheless, when, on coming out of hospital, his watch was given back to him, and, from curiosity, he wound it up, it started off, and is still going and keeping good time.

Bovril, Limited, gave great assistance to the Committee of the Children's Entertainment in the Phoenix Park during the Queen's visit. Bovril, Limited, sent down no fewer than 15,000 packets of Bovril chocolate, and these were distributed, with the help of a few members of the Royal Irish Constabulary, to the children that were brought from the country to see her Majesty, and served excellently to sustain the little ones, being food and sweetmeat combined.

I have received a sample of Keystone Burgundy, which is recommended not only as a drinking wine, but as a tonic. The presence of iron is perceptible, but not unpleasantly so, to the palate, as is often found in wines artificially medicated. I am assured that the Keystone brand is a pure product, and that its ferruginous properties are the result of the district in which the vines are grown. Keystone wine is not only an agreeable beverage, but is also easily assimilated, and is doubtless, as it claims to be, of especial value in cases of running down and weak digestion.

FILOMENA.



A SPRING GOWN TRIMMED WITH SILK BRAID.

A SPRING COSTUME TRIMMED WITH LACE.

in lace *à jour*. The foot of the whole gown, petticoat and train, is a sea of frothy flouncings of mauve silk muslin. Nothing breaks the harmony; the lace, slightly yellow with years, and the one tone of mauve form the whole, save for the sparing use of the mauve and silver sequins in the embroidery.

Black glacé is well used for the little coats and capes that the east wind still renders useful to us. It must be of the best quality, else it looks papery; but, given that condition, it combines capitally with silk braidings, with embroidered chiffon, with frills and kiltings of silk muslin, and with white and black lace. A small garment, cut rounded away at the front, but deep enough at the back to be protective—a sort of cross between a zouave and an Eton coat—is one of the best kinds of cape now worn. A coat that opens in front is not to be objected to at this season, as it can so easily have its deficiencies in the way of warmth supplied when our fashionable spring wind, the north-easter, is blowing by one of the numerous ruffles or bows that are capitally constructed and everywhere offered to us. The feather box has had its best vogue, but is still finding purchasers, as well as having plenty of wearers among those who bought last season, for nothing can be more becoming than the soft fluff of the ostrich tips under the face, and enough warmth is given to be serviceable.

Parasols and sunshades are not superfluities now, happily; and very charming they are, in an embarrassment of riches. Chiffons and laces are to the fore in these

A BEAU-IDEAL CLUB.



ONLY six and a half miles from Hyde Park Corner, the pivot of fashionable London, and within a few hundred yards of Richmond Park, is Sheen House, formerly the residence of that distinguished exile, the late Comte de Paris.

A veritable *rus in urbe*; for though on the outskirts of this huge Metropolis—mother of cities—its situation would induce one to believe that it was buried in the heart of the

country. From its propinquity to London (easily reached by road or rail), it forms an oasis to which those compelled by social duties or professional pursuits to be town-dwellers, retreat on every available opportunity, and in addition it forms a rendezvous for those who chance to live in the immediate vicinity.

It may be of interest to others than antiquarians to know that Sheen was originally the name by which Richmond was known.

"The ancient name of Richmond was Syenes, and in the Harleian MSS. it is so mentioned; from which word it has become gradually altered to Schene or Sheene, and finally to Sheen, which is still the name of a hamlet at the east end of Richmond. The appellation is of Saxon phraseology, and signifies 'shining or beautiful.'"—"Chancellor's Historical Richmond."

The name was changed to Rychemonde by Henry VII., after his own title of Earl of Rychemonde in Yorkshire, which he inherited from his father, Edmund Tudor.

The clubhouse is considered to be one of the best examples of the architecture of the brothers Adam, and was built by Mr. Henry Hope (the Amsterdam banker), who died in 1811, his vast wealth enabling him to give free scope to both architects and builders, with the result that the edifice is unique.

Sheen House has been tenanted by many distinguished people, among whom may be mentioned Sir Gerald Conyers, the second Earl of Ailesbury, Earl Grey, and Baron von der Werder, in 1848. During his occupancy the mansion afforded a refuge to the Duke and Duchess of Montpensier, the Duke of Alençon, the

Comte d'Eu, the Duke de Nemours, and the Infanta of Spain, who subsequently became the wife of the Comte de Paris.

It was during the residence of the Comte de Paris that Sheen House became famed for the brilliancy of its entertainments, which have become proverbial. Here foregathered the Prince and Princess of Wales, the Duke of Cambridge, the Duke of Connaught, the late Duke and Duchess of Teck, the Duke and Duchess of Pife, the Queen of Portugal, the ex-Queen Isabella of Spain, and those leaders of the arts and sciences whose names are household words in England. The mansion has recently been redecorated and artistically furnished, with the result that there is no discordant note or incongruity to jar the aesthetic sense or offend the eye of any carping critic.

The mansion is an ideal building for a clubhouse, delightfully cool in summer, owing to the great thickness of the walls, and during the winter months the heat-radiators enable the temperature of the house and winter-garden to be raised to any required degree.

The addition of a splendid concert-room, capable of seating 400 people, has been greatly appreciated; and it is used for balls and private entertainments, in addition to the club concerts. It is now proposed to build a stage, with



THE WINTER GARDEN, SHEEN HOUSE.

(both being members of the club) can avail herself of the residential accommodation provided, an innovation in club-life which has become very popular.

The members of Sheen House pride themselves, and rightly so, on their Winter Garden, and on the excellent though informal concerts which take place there once a month. The cares and responsibilities of arranging a programme and providing the artists are undertaken, in turn, by various members; but, in regard to this matter, there is a very excellent rule—and an inexorable one—that no money shall be spent on the concert in any way. Since their initiation these concerts have been an unqualified success, and the evening, which has been all too short, generally winds up with a dance.

The swing of fashion's pendulum has brought respect once more to the front, and the United All-England Croquet Association have made Sheen House Club their headquarters, and will hold their championships here in June and July. It is also the headquarters of the Bicycle Polo Association, to which are affiliated about twenty clubs. The championship meeting will take place in the grounds of Sheen House in June.

During the coming season the inter-Varsity and several other important meetings will take place on the club cycle-track. The Automobile Club, too, have made Sheen House their country headquarters, and it is proposed to hold meets and to offer prizes for driving and other competitions. Good bowling and putting-greens afford opportunity for exercise to those for whom lawn-tennis is too active a pursuit. Members who care not to take an active share in these athletic pastimes can while away an afternoon by watching the wild rush of the polo-players, or, under the shady trees, can lazily listen to the click of the croquet-balls or a dreamy waltz from the band.

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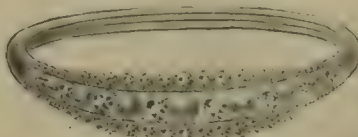
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WILLS AND BEQUESTS.

The will (dated May 20, 1893), with a codicil (dated Dec. 1, 1898), of Mr. John Thomas Wharton, J.P., D.L., of Skelton Castle, Yorkshire, who died on March 1, was proved on April 3 at the York District Registry by William Henry Anthony Wharton, the son, George Thomas Gilpin Brown, and William Dundas Gilpin Brown, the executors, the value of the estate being £160,227. The testator gives £12,000 each to his nephew George Henry Lawrence Wharton, and his nieces Elizabeth Charlotte Freeman, Margaret Bruce Dundas Utterson Kelso, Frances Mary Isabella Barmby, and Sarah Marion Wharton; £8,000, upon trust, for Alice Edith Wharton; an annuity of £1000 to his brother Charles James Wharton, and £500 per annum to his wife, if she survives him; an annuity of £1000 to his sister Charlotte; an annuity of £300 to his sister-in-law, Agnes Rebecca Wharton; £1000 each to George Thomas Gilpin Brown and William Dundas Gilpin Brown; and a few small legacies. All his real and the residue of his personal estate he leaves to his son.

The will (dated Feb. 28, 1889), with a codicil (dated Feb. 2, 1900), of Mrs. Anne Agnes Crofton, of 29, Sussex Gardens, who died on Feb. 11, the widow of General John Ffolliott Crofton, has been proved by Henry Thomas Crofton, the son, the value of the estate amounting to £440,468. She gives her two farms at Kirkby Lonsdale, £1000 for rebuilding one of the houses thereon, the next right of presentation to the living of Giggleswick, and her leasehold premises, 29, Sussex Gardens, with the furniture and effects, to her son Addison; her land and premises at Bank Quay, Warrington, to her son Henry Thomas; £1000 to her cousin, John Edmund W. Addison, Q.C.; all her money invested in public funds or securities to her grandson, Gerald Edward Crie Clayton; the income of £14,650 to her aunt, Charlotte Catherine Addison, for life; £500 each to her daughters-in-law Mary Pilkington Crofton and Martha Pilling Crofton, and to her son-in-law Ralph Crie Clayton; £100 each to Mary Broadhurst, Elizabeth Clayton, and Beatrice Elizabeth Clay; and other legacies. The residue of her property she

leaves to her sons Addison, Henry Thomas, Richard Ffolliott, and William d'Abzac, and her grandson, Gerald Edward Crie Clayton, in equal shares.

The will (dated Sept. 14, 1899) of Mr. Richard Roberts, of 7, Grove Road, Clapham Park, and 42, New Broad Street, architect, who died on March 5, was proved on April 12 by Lionel Roberts, the son, William Golden, and Charles Edward Burrell, the executors, the value of the

ninth Marquis of Lothian, of 29, Grosvenor Square, who died on Jan. 17, granted to the Marchioness of Lothian, the widow, the executrix nominate, was sealed in London on April 25, the value of the personal estate in England and Scotland amounting to £81,531.

The will (dated Jan. 20, 1897) of Mr. Andrew White Tuer, F.S.A., of 18, Campden Hill Square, who died on Feb. 24, was proved on April 20 by Mrs. Thomasine Louisa

Tuer, the widow, Frederic Needham and John Manning Lloyd, the executors, the value of the estate being £72,176. The testator gives £2000 and his household furniture and effects to his wife; £100 each to Frederic Needham, John Manning Lloyd, Lister Newcombe, and Henry Curtis Millard; £500 to his brother-in-law, Duncan Stewart Louttit; and a few small legacies. The residue of his property he leaves, upon trust, for his wife for life, and then as she shall appoint.

The will (dated Jan. 24, 1884) of Captain Charles Michell, of Forcett Park, Yorkshire, and Glassell, Kincardine, N.B., who died on Jan. 25, was proved on April 19 by Mrs. Louisa Rachel Michell, the widow, the surviving executor, the value of the estate being £67,116. The testator leaves all his property to his wife absolutely.

The will (dated Feb. 4, 1891), with three codicils (dated Aug. 15, 1891, March 29, 1892, and Aug. 16, 1897), of Mr. Joseph John Brown, of The Woodlands, Reigate, formerly of 23, Abchurch Lane, who died

on Dec. 16, was proved on April 12 by Mrs. Emma Brown, the widow, and John Edwin Brown, two of the executors, the value of the estate amounting to £55,396. Subject to numerous legacies the testator leaves all his property, upon trust, for his wife for life. At her decease he gives his interest in No. 25, Abchurch Lane, to Edwin Brown; £1000 each to the British and Foreign Bible Society and the Church Missionary Society; £500 each to the London Society for Promoting Christianity among the Jews and Dr. Barnardo's Homes for Destitute Children; £200 each to the Religious Tract Society, the London City Mission, the Open-Air Mission, the Church of England Zenana Missionary Society, the Midway Missions (Conference Hall, Mildmay Park), the Theatrical



WEPENER, ORANGE FREE STATE, LATELY BESIEGED BY THE BOERS.

The photograph shows the whole of the town. The mountains in the background form the boundary of Basutoland.

estate being £89,082. The testator gives £500, his collection of gold and silver coins, and a safe with the contents to his wife, Mrs. Mary Anne Roberts; £35,000, upon trust, for his seven sons; £1000 to his sister, Fanny Jenkinson; and £100 each to her daughters Adela and Ethel; £100 each to his executors; the goodwill of his business to his son Frank Hay; £100 and an annuity of £100 to Josephine Harvey; and other legacies. The residue of his property he leaves to his seven sons Frank Hay, Charles Gordon, Walter, Lionel, Stanley, Graham, and Ernest Napier.

The Scotch Confirmation, under seal of the Commissariat of the County of Edinburgh, of the general disposition and settlement (dated April 26, 1893) of Schomberg Henry,

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Mission (Henrietta Street), the Church Parochial Mission Society (7, Adelphi Street), the East London Institution for Home and Foreign Missions (Harley House, Bow), and the London Homoeopathic Hospital; and £100 each to the Royal Asylum of St. Anne's Society and the Royal Hospital for Incurables (Putney). The ultimate residue of his property is to be divided between very many cousins and others.

The will (dated Nov. 6, 1899) of the Rev. Henry Perneux, M.A., of Oxford, who died on Jan. 6, has been proved by Mrs. Elizabeth Eleanor Perneux, the widow, and Arthur Isaac Perneux and Claude Henry Perneux, the sons, the executors, the value of the estate being £41,962. The testator gives £3000 and his household furniture and effects to his wife, and £100 each to his sons. The residue of his property he leaves, upon trust, for his wife for life, and then for all his children.

The will (dated Feb. 23, 1899) of Sir Frederic William Burton, B.L.D., F.R.S.A., formerly Director of the National Gallery, of 43, Argyle Road, Kensington, who died on March 16, was proved on April 23 by Henry Bindon Burton, the nephew and sole executor, the value of the estate being £10,431. The testator gives £500 to his housekeeper, Sarah Adams; £1000 to Henry Bindon Burton; and £100 to the Victoria Eye and Ear Hospital, Dublin. The residue of his property he leaves in equal shares to his nephews and nieces, the Rev. Alfred Burton, Francis Charles Burton, Mrs. Clara Griffin, Hannah Burton, Mary Burton, and Emily Burton.

The will (dated Feb. 9, 1899) of Lieutenant-General Sir Gerald Graham, V.C., G.C.B., G.C.M.G., of Springfield, Bideford, who died on Dec. 17, was proved on April 19 by Miss Emma Norman Blacker, Reginald Graham Durrant, the nephew, and Henry John Smith, the

executors, the value of the estate being £1025. The testator gives £1000 each, upon trust, for his son Gerald, Emily, and his daughter Jane Gertrude; his sword of honour to his son Frank Gordon; his orders and medals to his son Maxwell Henry; and his house, with the furniture, etc. therein, and a policy of insurance on his life, to his daughter Olive Mary. The residue of his property he leaves to his sons Frank Gordon, Maxwell Henry, and Walter Burns.

THE PLAYHOUSES.

"LADY HUNTWORTH'S EXPERIMENT," AT THE CRITERION.

It is no new departure which Mr. Carton makes in his new Criterion comedy, "Lady Huntworth's Experiment." Once more he exploits his favourite type of heroine, and varies but slightly his customary scheme. The recipe is pretty simple, and has served well enough before. Take a good-natured, slangy, and rather cold Society dame; let her be compromised by separation, suspicion, or, as in this case, undesired divorce; let her act as Lady Bountiful to two young lovers, whether by frustrating or, as here, by assisting their elopement; and provide her with a breezy, horsey, middle-aged man of the world as her sexual counterpart. Unluckily, however, the playwright's characterisation is a little thin at this third attempt. His country vicar, his prudish spinster, his feeble curate, and even his self-possessed and dainty ingenue, are no less conventionally drawn than his two chief protagonists, and his life below stairs is no better than a delightful stage caricature of reality. The new plot, too, is of a rather mechanical order. The smart divorcee takes service as cook at a rectory, and is there courted for different reasons by the butler, a dashing ex-captain, the vicar, and her former drunken husband; all make proposals of marriage,

three are permitted successive rendezvous and are concealed in different cupboards. Still, though artificialities of technique abound, though Miss Compton is more mannered than ever, and though Mr. Bourchier, Mr. Lewis, and Miss Elliott have scant material to work on, the play's brisk fun, crisp epigram, cynical tone, and neat construction help to produce a very pleasant after-dinner entertainment.

"KITTY GREY," AT THE VAUDEVILLE.

"Kitty Grey," as Mr. Pigott's version of MM. Mars and Hennequin's "Les Pétards" is called, deals with the pursuit of a beautiful dancing-girl by two married men, a middle-aged Continental monarch and a young English member of Parliament, and shows how it was foiled—in the case of the King by the disclosure that the dancer is the niece of an old flame, in the M.P.'s case by the discovery that the girl he has met frolicking behind the scenes is his own wife disguised as the dancer's cousin. The construction of the new Vaudeville farce is not particularly effective, for the first and final acts are extremely thin and mechanical, and the second and most important act loses continuity of interest by its division into two scenes. The interpretation is quite mediocre, save in the case of Miss Ellis Jeffreys, who, as the M.P.'s prudish wife, reproduces Mrs. Kendal's tones and mannerisms with a parrot-like cleverness; while the originality of "Kitty Grey" may be judged from the fact that it borrows from "Masks and Faces" the scene wherein the wife appeals to the actress to assist her in winning back her truant husband.

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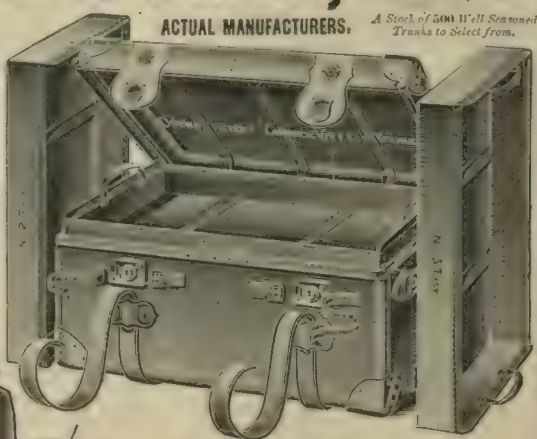
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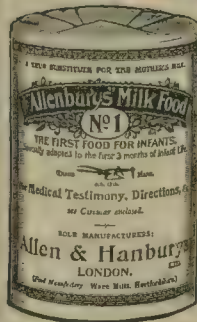
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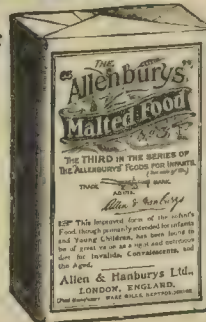
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parts of the house joined in condemning the piece because its action never progressed after the first curtain-fall. To be frank, the new American musical comedy contains a second act which is infinitely boring—a mere succession of music-hall turns; presents—not that the Transatlantic idiom?—low comedians who are miles behind Dan Daly or Harry Davenport as mirth-provokers; and is remarkable only for the glaring lack of refinement noticeable in its woezoes, its dresses, and its business. Mr. Kerker's music is as fanciful as ever, it is less distinctive than that contrived by the composer to the "Helle"; and Miss Edith May as the titular heroine, Miss Ella Shinder as a subordinate, and one or two newcomers have fairly effective roles; but the lyrics of "An American Beauty" are so tedious as to defy comment; while in the second act tedious and imbecility have surely made their masterpiece.

"L'ENFANT PRODIGE," AT THE LYRIC.
"L'Enfant Prodiges," revived at the Lyric for matinee performances, must be reckoned the best of the wordless plays for a variety of reasons. It tells a simple parable which can be followed quite easily; it is not a "star's" piece, but furnishes good parts to all five performers; it

has been set by M. Wormser to most delightfully novel and expressive music; and it is acted in simple, pathetic, and unexaggerated fashion by the mimes employed. Mlle. Jane May as young Pierrot, M. Courtès as Pierrot père, Madame Schmidt as Madame Pierrot, and M. Gouget as the Baron, all repeat previous successes.

"MADAME BUTTERFLY," AT THE DUKE OF YORK'S.
Aesthetically attractive and irresistibly pathetic as is "Madame Butterfly," the little Japanese play adapted by Mr. Belasco from a story of Mr. Luther Long's, but suggested more remotely by Pierre Loti's "Madame Chrysanthème," its appeal depends as much on theadrocity of its stage-effects as on the cleverness of its dialogue and the tenderness of its interpretation. If Miss Evelyn Millard supplies a picture of the little Japanese butterfly which is ever fascinating, graceful, and impressive, if Mr. Belasco has suggested the piquant Yankee dialect which the heroine may be supposed to have caught from her American sailor lover, it is the scene-painters and other stage-helpers no less than the author who have contrived the nearest approach to genuine local atmosphere yet obtained over here in any Oriental representation. Happily

the theme is worthy of its setting. The plot of "Madame Butterfly" deals with the inevitable and perennially interesting fate that attends the "native wife" and her Western lover; and the old but ever new story of the dainty little creature's eager anticipation, disillusion, and suicide, is told with a force that is at once simple and dramatically consistent.

When the Empire ended in France, it was not only the great Imperial houses that suffered. Last Sunday there died in destitution in Paris a woman well known in old days as Isabelle, the Flower-girl. She it was who used to present Napoleon III. with a bouquet after the Grand Prix. She was the recognized flower-girl of the Jockey Club; and the owners of winners often presented her with dresses made of their racing colours. She was sure to be found in the paddock at Longchamps on great race-days; and many English visitors knew her as the flower-seller at the doors of the Café Anglais in its most flourishing days. The last time that Francisco Sarcey spoke was at an entertainment for the benefit of Isabelle. But, as the years went by, her old patrons were scattered.

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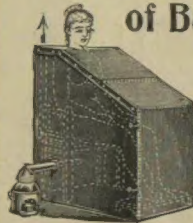
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ECCLESIASTICAL NOTES.

The new Bishop of Liverpool, in his farewell sermon at Oxford, spoke of the Church of England as the breakwater against unbelief and superstition. The Church had abuses which needed to be reformed and defects which needed to be remedied. She needed more elasticity and the power to adapt herself to changed times and to growing needs. But if her sons and daughters only held together, if they but prayed and denied themselves and conferred, these abuses would be removed, and the Church of England would still be the great missionary Church of the West. Dr. Moule's consecration sermon was a fine piece of oratory, and deeply religious in spirit. It made no reference to present subjects of controversy.

The India Office has taken sides with the Church of England as against the Church of Scotland in the question of the use of consecrated churches. The proportion of the members of the two respective Churches to one another in

the British Army in India is as follows: Church of England, sixty-seven per cent.; Church of Scotland, eight per cent. Lord George Hamilton was at first conciliatory towards Dr. Marshall, who represented the General Assembly of the Church of Scotland; but in the end his tone changed, and doubtless more will be heard of the matter when the General Assembly of the Church of Scotland meets in Edinburgh.

The late Rev. L. W. Lewis, Vicar of Meopham, was an enthusiastic chess-player, being captain of the Kent County Chess Club, as well as of a similar club at Rochester. He won for himself great popularity among all classes during a ministry of a quarter of a century.

The Rev. George Biddulph, formerly one of the assistant clergy at Walcot, who has been labouring earnestly among the Spanish Jews on the Golden Horn, Haskeni, since October 1898, has died of typhoid fever. His young wife was prostrated with the same trouble, but is recovering.

The British Ambassador and many of the staff of Robert College united with a large congregation in showing their heartfelt sorrow for the death of this devoted and accomplished young priest.

At the meeting of the Baptist Union it was reported that already more than half of the quarter of a million fund had been subscribed, and it is hoped to complete the whole sum within the year.

The proposal to build a cathedral in Liverpool has been revived. It is suggested that it should be built on the site of St. Peter's, which is central, and which allows plenty of room.

There is still talk of a Round Table Conference between men of various schools of thought on the Ritual question. Viscount Halifax is very much in favour of this, and it seems that some leading Evangelicals are willing to support it.

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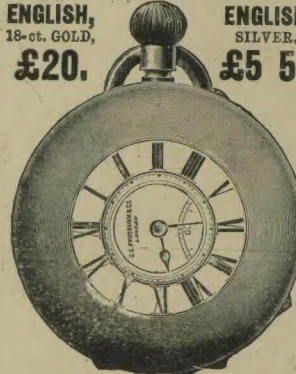
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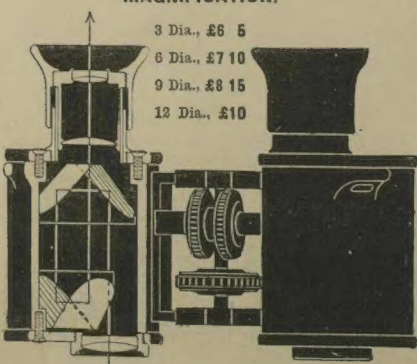
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